



ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1909.

MUSIC



CANDY

---- SANTA CLAUS ----

WILL BE WITH US AGAIN SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, AND WILL BE READY TO RECEIVE THE CHILDREN, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD. HE HAS PRESENTS UNLIMITED.

2 Beautiful Presents Given Away This Year 2



THE LARGE AND HANDSOME DOLL ON DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOW WILL BE GIVEN TO THE MOST POPULAR GIRL.



THE MOST POPULAR BOY WILL GET THE HANDSOME FRENCH MOBILE, ALSO ON DISPLAY IN THE WINDOW.



A vote coupon will be given to everyone purchasing 50 cents worth of goods in our store, commencing Monday, November 22, and the contest will close Friday, December 24, at 10 p. m. Santa Claus will deliver all toy purchases of \$5.00 or over on Christmas morning.

Our stock of Toys is the most complete in the city and comprises Dolls, Air Guns, Irish Mails, Mechanical Toys, Rubber Toys, Tin Toys, Electric Cars, Horses and Carts, Tea Sets, Drums, Carts, Velocipedes, "Taft's" Possums, and others too numerous for our space.

Remember Saturday, November 27, at

L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.,

ALAKEA STREET

PINCHOT MAKES PLAIN STATEMENT OF HIS POSITION

Forest Service Acting Consistently and on
Defined Legal Grounds--For the
Square Deal.

Where Gifford Pinchot stands, what his desires are and what his ambitions for the forest service, of which he is the head, are, were laid down by him very explicitly in an address made recently before the Inland Waterways Convention, held at New Orleans. The address was made after the reported falling out between the secretary of the interior and the head of the forest service, but before it was reported that Pinchot had made the direct demand upon the President to declare himself one way or the other in the matter of the dispute. His New Orleans speech was:

The connection between forests and rivers is like that between father and son. No forests, no rivers. So a forester may not be wholly beyond his depth when he talks about streams. The conquest of our rivers is one of the largest commercial questions now before us.

The commercial consequences of river development are incalculable. Its results cannot be measured by the yard stick of present commercial needs. River improvement means better conditions of transportation than we have now, but it means development too. We cannot see this problem clearly and see it whole in the light of the past alone.

The actual problems of river development are not less worthy of our best attention than their commercial results. Every river is a unit from its source to its mouth. If it is to be given its highest usefulness to all the people, and serve them for all the uses they can make of it, it must be developed with that idea clearly in mind. To develop a river for navigation alone, or power alone, or irrigation alone, is often like using a sheep for mutton, or a steer for beef, and throwing away the leather and the wool. A river is a unit, but its uses are many, and with our present knowledge there can be no excuse for sacrificing one

use to another if both can be served.

A progressive plan for the development of our waterways is essential. Pending the completion of that plan, which should neither be weakened by excessive haste nor drowned in excessive deliberation, work should proceed at once on some of the greater projects which we know already will be essential under any plan that may be devised. First and foremost of these by unanimous consent is the improvement of the Mississippi River.

A comprehensive and progressive plan of the kind we need can be made in one way only, and that is by a commission of the best men in the United States appointed directly by the President of the United States.

Such a plan must consider every use to which our rivers can be put, and every means available for their control. It must deal with such great questions as the relation of the States and the Nation in the construction and control of the work, and the co-ordination of rail and river transportation. The engineering difficulties may be larger than any we have yet solved. The adjustment of opposite demands between conflicting interests and localities, and other questions of large reach, and often of great legal complexity, will tax the powers of the best men we have. No part of the work will require greater temperance, wisdom, and foresight than certain questions of policy and law.

I have observed in the course of some experience that difficulties originating with the law are peculiarly apt to foster misconceptions. It happens that the Service with which I have the honor to be connected supplies just now a typical example.

Certain newspapers have said of late that the Forest Service has gone beyond the law in carrying out its work. This assertion has been repeated so persistently that there is danger that it may be believed. The friends of conservation must not be led to think that before the Forest Service can proceed legally with its present work

all the hazards and compromises of new legislation must be faced.

Fortunately, the charge of illegal action is absolutely false. The Forest Service has had ample legal authority for everything it has done. Not once since it was created has any charge of illegality, despite the most searching investigation and the bitterest attack, ever led to reversal or reproof by either house of congress or by any congressional committee. Since the creation of the Forest Service the expenditure of more than \$11,000,000 has passed successfully the scrutiny of the treasury of the United States. Most significant of all, not once has the Forest Service been defeated as to any vital legal principle underlying its work in any court or administrative tribunal of last resort. Thus those who make the law and those who interpret it seem to agree that our work has been legal.

But it is not enough to say that the Forest Service has kept within the law. Other qualifications go to make efficiency in a government bureau. A bureau may keep within the law and yet fail to get results.

When action is needed for the public good there are two opposite points of view regarding the duty of an administrative officer in enforcing the law. One point of view asks, "Is there any express and specific law authorizing or directing such action?" and having thus sought and found none, nothing is done. The other asks, "Is there any justification in law for doing this desirable thing?" and having thus sought and found a legal justification, what the public good demands is done. I hold it to be the first duty of a public officer to obey the law. But I hold it to be his second duty, and a close second, to do everything the law will let him do for the public good, and not merely what the law compels or directs him to do.

It is the right as well as the duty of a public officer to be zealous in the public service. That is why the public service is worth while. To every public officer the law should be, not a good to drive him to his duty, but a tool to help him in his work. And I maintain that it is likewise his right and duty to seek by every proper means from the legal authorities set over him such interpretations of the law as will best help him to serve his country.

Let the public officer take every lawful chance to use the law for the public good. The better use he makes of it, the better public servant he becomes. One man with a jack-knife will build a ladder. Another with a full tool chest cannot make a footstool. The man with the jack-knife will often reach the higher level. I am for the man with the jack-knife. I believe in the man who does all he can, and the best he can,

HONOLULU, LIMITED

Honolulu's present limited area can take care of ten times her present population, but her future population will have to pay ten times the present prices for her limited area.

Honolulu today is a cosmopolitan city with a limited area, and a few years hence will be a large metropolitan city with a small area. Unlike the mainland cities, Honolulu cannot spread out. On the west are the low levels and the Oriental quarters; on the north the Koolau Mountains, and on the south and east the sea; thus giving the city a permanent oblong shape. These limits are fixed by Providence and will always remain the same. Honolulu moving along with this progressive and Panama age has a population rapidly increasing, with millions of dollars for development. This increase in population and development must be provided for by the same area Honolulu has always had and always will have. Greater Honolulu must live in the same space that is now required for the present Honolulu. With such conditions it is absolutely certain that city property, especially desirable residential property, will increase many times its present value. The business men are just beginning to realize Honolulu's limited situation and have practically withdrawn all the downtown business property from the market, while the trustees of the large wealthy estates are leasing rather than selling residential property. Every young man, young lady and married couple desiring a good investment, as well as providing a beautiful homestead for the future, should take the advantage of our liberal offer in the Kaimuki New Ocean View District and thereby become a part owner of Honolulu's limited area, that some day will have an unlimited value.

Kaimuki Land Co., LIMITED.

Honolulu, T. H.

with the means at his command. That is precisely what the Forest Service has been trying to do with the money and the law congress has placed in its hands.

President Taft's recent utterances in favor of conservation have gone far to increase the public appreciation of its national importance. Every public officer responsible for any part of the conservation of natural resources is a trustee of the public property. If con-

servation is vital to the welfare of this Nation now and hereafter, as the President has so wisely declared, then few positions of public trust are so important, and few opportunities for constructive work so large. Such officers are concerned with the greatest issues which have come before this nation since the Civil War. They may hope to serve the Nation as few men ever can. Their care for our forests, waters, lands and minerals is often the

only thing that stands between the public good and the something-for-nothing men, who, like the daughters of the horse leech, are forever crying, Give! Give! The intelligence, initiative, and steadfastness that can withstand the unrelenting pressure of the special interests are worth having, and I am proud to belong to a Service which has given proof of all three. But we need the counter pressure from (Continued on Page Ten.)